

# port knocking

Helping you keep sensitive data accessible and protected.

A STEALTHY SYSTEM FOR NETWORK AUTHENTICATION ACROSS CLOSED PORTS

port knocking ■ data

## DETAILS OF PORT KNOCKING MECHANISM

Once you've perused the [firewall primer](#), learn about the details of port knocking here. Ideas about how to use port knocking in simple situations are presented, as well as an outline of how to use encryption to avoid eavesdropping.

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Articles about port knocking have appeared in the Linux Journal (16 June 2003) and SysAdmin Magazine (June 2003).

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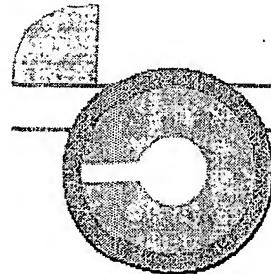
## DATA TRANSFER ACROSS CLOSED PORTS

Information is flowing across closed ports to modify firewall process can be extended to transfer any kind of information closed ports and generalizes to the idea of data transfer across ports. The data to be transferred can be embedded in a knock following way.

{header} {payload info} {payload} {checksum}

where each {section} is comprised of one or more individual bytes. For example, the {header} and {footer} can be designed to distinguish a data knock from an authentication knock. The {info} sequence could store the number of entries in {payload}, some other useful information. The {payload} would be your data stream encoded, and possibly encrypted, into an integer sequence. Finally, {checksum} could be used to contain information which will validate the integrity of the received payload.

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### DOWNLOAD PERL PROTOTYPE

The **Perl prototype** implements knock encryption using the Blowfish algorithm in the manner described in this example. There is no initialization vector to keep the knock sequence short (8 unsigned chars). Adding an initialization vector increases the length of the sequence but ensures that repeated encryption of the same information will yield different sequences.

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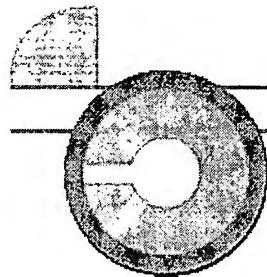
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## PORt KNOCKING

Here you can learn about firewalls and discover port knocking, find out how to use port knocking to secure your servers with an experimental Perl prototype, construct knock sequences, or contribute to the port knocking project, and see what others are saying about Port Knocking on [comp.os.linux.advocacy](http://comp.os.linux.advocacy). A number of individuals suggested that port knocking is a form of security through obscurity - check the author's reply.

<a href="#">summary</a>	<a href="#">features</a>	<a href="#">port forwarding</a>	<a href="#">port triggering</a>	<a href="#">obscurity</a>	<a href="#">require</a>
<a href="#">post scriptum</a>	<a href="#">jokes</a>				

## SECURITY THROUGH OBSCURITY AND PORT KNOCKING

It has been pointed out by some that port knocking is a form of **security through obscurity**.

The concept of security through obscurity is well described by Jay Beale of the Bastille Linux Project. This article was written independently of port knocking and I'm using it here to help define the notion of obscurity. Jay writes (emphasis my own)

*First, what does the security professional mean by basic "security through obscurity?" We really mean "security implemented solely through obscurity." This describes the state where your entire method of security resides in hoping that the attacker doesn't know something about the setup of your network, computer or program. One simple case is where you put your company's secrets on an internal webserver, with no password-protection on the pages. Instead of relying on password-based access control, you're relying on something different to know about that webserver except for the internal configuration. This almost seems like a decent assumption, except that there are discovery tools (like cheops, firewalk, snmpwalk and rkhunter) that can find a webserver on your network. See, the problem is that the data's location as your sole method of access control is not secure.*

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